

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.

SECRET LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

We can conceive occasions where diplomatic and military matters might require the members of the Government to meet behind closed doors, but for the average run of legislative work the executive session is an anomaly. American law-making bodies rarely exclude the public from their deliberations. As to Congress the lower, or popular branch, with which our Advisory Council measurably corresponds, looks askance at secret meetings; and in the case of the Senate, only treaties and in rare instances removals of officers are held to justify the enforcement of lodge room rules.

In general, the secret session is prolific in chicanery and humbug. Men say and do things in them which they would not think of saying or doing if the eyes of the public were upon them. Much legislation, for want of popular comment and criticism, is sent into the world like Richard, "half made up"; and many policies are either beaten or approved which might have had a different fate if the people, whose servants the legislators are, had enjoyed the chance to be heard upon them before final action had been taken.

OATHS OF FORM ONLY.

A Bulletin writer is anxious to have the Royalist office holders kept in because they have taken the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government. This plea sounds very well but what does it amount to? Oaths of allegiance are uniformly made to be broken. Thousands of high minded men who left the Union for the Confederate service at the beginning of the late civil war, had previously sworn to support the Federal authority. In France, at the overturn of the third Napoleon, tens of thousands of oaths were broken. Not long ago the republican leaders of Brazil were the sworn subjects of the man they detested. And in Hawaii it is to be presumed that several gentlemen, high in Provisional Councils or in Government employ, have at some time or other taken oaths of allegiance to the Royal Government.

It has become an unwritten law that the right to revolt against constituted authority, or to change the existing forms of public administration by force is not abridged by having taken a pledge of fealty to them.

To judge the politics of an officeholder, find out what he says, who he associates with and what his reasons are for not allying himself with the Annexation movement. That will tell his story better than a hundred oaths of an allegiance which he is anxious to find an opportunity to break.

It is known to the President and Ministry that, whatever difference of opinion there may be between the Annexationists and themselves upon the matter of removals, there is no weakening of the support which the party has all along given them. We have, here and there, some angry talkers; but when it comes to the perpetuation of the Government until its great objects shall have been attained, the Annexation Club is practically of one mind. Royalists have no occasion for "thanking God and taking courage" at what they deem the disintegration of the ruling party. There is no such disintegration and there will be none. The motto of the hour is "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things loyalty."

The account of Miss Pope's interview with the ex-Queen reached the STAR from two Kawaihau sources, but not from the Principal herself. The latter wishes it understood that her call upon Liliuokalani was of a private business nature and that the facts about it, though given to some of the patrons of the seminary, were not intended for the press. Miss Pope would like to amend the statements in the interview in various ways but does not feel that she can, in justice to herself and the ex-Queen, permit this Journal to give her own report of the now famous call. What happened there, she says, is not a matter of public concern.

THREE or four days ago the public was informed by the Advertiser that

removals were deemed "inexpedient" and "inopportune." Now comes the same paper to say in an approving way that "the policy of removals, which is at present being carried out, was decided upon some time since." What it will say to-morrow no soothsayer can divine. It is boxing the compass rapidly.

The above is copied from the Boston Advertiser than which there is no able nor more conservative exponent of American principles and interests published in the United States—Bulletin.

"The above" refers to the usual falsehoods about Hawaiian matters. As to the Boston Advertiser it is an old time "dough-face" supporter of slavery in the United States and whatever influence it once had was shrivelled forty years ago in the fire of Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison's contempt and indignation. Naturally it is against freedom in Hawaii. But what of that?

The Radical is a moth which flies into the fire and is consumed, while the Conservative is a horse which won't budge from his blazing stable and is also burned up. The good political leader is neither a Radical nor a Conservative.

DO FORESTS INCREASE RAINFALL?

The recent decrease of the rainfall in a district of one of the other islands, and the remedy applied thereto, gives local interest to this editorial of a New York paper, which the STAR is asked to republish:

Accepting the conclusion that, in general, forests increase slightly the fall of rain, snow and dew, it remains to be determined how much of this increase is available for beneficial purposes. Part of it is intercepted by foliage and is returned to the atmosphere by evaporation without having reached the ground. The proportion so retained varies with the nature of the foliage, the density of the forest and the season of the year. The retention by evergreen trees is less than by deciduous.

It is estimated that perhaps 30 per cent of the precipitation is thus intercepted and returned to the atmosphere. Of course this interception and evaporation go on where the surface of the earth is covered by grass and other growing crops. Whether it is sufficiently greater in the forest than in the fields to do away with the excess of precipitation on wooded tracts over that on cleared areas is an unsettled question. The retention of snow by foliage amounts to less than that of rain; for most of the snow caught by the leaves is shaken to the ground by wind.

Of the 70 per cent of rainfall which, it is estimated, reaches the ground in forests, a part is very quickly returned to the atmosphere by evaporation, but here the loss is considerably less than in the open field. Under certain conditions it is not more than 13 per cent of what it would be on bare soil; but the conditions are so various that it is difficult to arrive at an average. Again, out of this 70 per cent of precipitation which reaches the ground in wooded areas must be deducted the loss by transportation, "the process by which the plant gets rid of the surplus water after having drawn it from the soil in order to extract from it nutriment which is present in only a very highly attenuated solution." Various ingenious methods have been resorted to for determining the amount of moisture used in this way; but because of the many factors having to do with it, the amount for the various kinds of vegetation can be indicated only with a wide margin for variations. Here is one of the methods:

"The water transpired comes mostly, if not entirely, from the soil. On evaporating it leaves behind in the matter held in solution, a portion of which is inorganic and it is that which constitutes the ash of the plant. Assuming that the absorption by the plant is not sensibly selective in the average from a large number of individuals, then a knowledge of the annual addition of inorganic material, i. e., ash, to the forest, and the amount of mineral matter held in solution by the ground water, will enable us to compute the amount of water which has been evaporated."

It has been estimated that coniferous trees transpire only about one-tenth as much, on the average, as deciduous trees. Thus, in one estimate the transpiration of the ash tree during the period of vegetation, is put at from 500 to 600 pounds of water per pound of dry weight of leaves, and of the spruce from 50 to 70 pounds. But, since transpiration is part of the process of building up the forest, the water going out of it that way cannot be considered as lost for beneficial uses.

While, as it stands now, nobody can say, as a result of scientific investigation, whether forests increase the fall of rain, snow or dew to an appreciable extent, there is no room for doubt that wooded areas are valuable conservators of moisture. In this way they make the flow of streams more even, and they preserve the constancy of springs. In wooded areas there is a loss by interception and evaporation in the foliage and by transpiration; and there is a considerable gain in the protection from evaporation from the surface of the ground. It is not probable that this conservation of the water supply comes anywhere near the mark drawn by those who hold that the preservation of woodland insures an abundance of water supply; but the benefits resulting from it are sufficient to be considered among the other excellent reasons for looking well to the preservation of forests. The efforts toward arriving at a scientific determination of this question are interesting because of the many and various factors that have to be dealt with at almost every stage of the investigation.

The extreme difficulty of reducing these factors to known quantities, or even rough estimates, has made it impossible to present any array of figures as a result of the costly and painstaking work; but a wider knowledge of what has been done would lead to a greater general interest in the fascinating subject of forestry.

If the results of the scientific investigations are unsatisfactorily vague, there is no uncertainty in the observations as to the apparent relation of forest and rainfall, without attempting to assign scientific reasons for this apparent relation. Thus, the heaviest known rainfall occurs in the dense and extensive forest of the middle and lower Brahmaputra, in India. In the south of Java are large and dense forests; in the north are few wooded tracts. The annual rainfall at Tjilatjap, on the south coast, is 182.3 inches; at these stations on the north coast it is 78.4 inches. The questions are raised whether in these instances the forests were not fostered by the rain and whether the absence of forests is not a result of the failure of rain. But here is an instance that apparently does not admit of such questions. There is in central India a large territory in which special attention has been given for several years to the protection and encouragement of forest growth, so that, from being almost treeless, it has become covered with a dense growth of trees. Over this territory the average increase of rainfall in nine years was 13 per cent., according to measurements that are described as accurate.

Our own country furnishes several examples which are mentioned as "coming from good authorities and well substantiated." About the year 1775 the Savannah River at Augusta was "a clear, rapid stream, full of excellent fish, and subject to no sudden or marked changes of height." The forests were destroyed in the course of years, and now "the stream has become turbid, the fish have nearly deserted the lower waters, and sudden and marked changes of the water level are the rule." We have well-known instances of the cutting off of forests in the northern parts of New York State being followed by a failure of the canal feeders. Of the gradual diminution of the flow of the Schuylkill River in dry seasons, a commission of engineers said in 1875: "This remarkable decrease, not accompanied by any great change in the rainfall, nor probably in the total annual discharge of the river, is no doubt largely due to the destruction of the forest in the drainage area, whereby the conservative action of the woodland has been lost, and the rainfall is permitted to descend rapidly to the bed and pass off in a succession of freshets." Similar stories are told of the failure in constancy of streams big and little, by a New Hampshire Forestry Commission, by an Ohio State Forestry Bureau, and by a considerable number of unofficial observers from Maine to California. Most of these examples, however, are in verification of the undisputed value of forests as conservators of water supply, and do not bear on the question whether forests increase the rainfall. In most instances where observers tell of freshets sweeping through the beds of these streams, so that perhaps the annual outflow is nearly, if not quite, as great as it was when the forests were there, and the volume of the streams was more nearly constant.

One of the conclusions set forth in the bulletin from which this summary is gathered is expressed in these words: "As a regulator of water conditions, the forest of the mountains is the important factor; and since this influence makes itself felt far distant from the location of the forest, the claim for attention of Government activity and for statesmanlike policy with reference to this factor of national welfare, may be considered as well founded. Every civilized Government must in time own, or control the forest cover of the mountains in order to secure desirable water conditions."

PERSONAL.
A. Irvine of Waimanalo, is registered at the Arlington.
Miss Patch, the well-known teacher of music, is expected home on the Australia.
H. Van Gieson and Miss Bertha Meyer left for Molokai yesterday on the Mokoli.
A. C. McCarthy, principal of the Kaunakakai School on Molokai, returned on the Mokoli yesterday.
Miss Grau, James Jaeger, Henry Jaeger, Miss Van Angelen and F. Henkenius were passengers to San Francisco by the bark S. C. Allen yesterday.

PACIFIC BRASS FOUNDRY
STEAM AND GALVANIZED PIPE, ELBOWS, T-WAYS, GLOBE VALVES, STEAM COCKS, and all other fittings for pipe on hand.
Honolulu Steam Rice Mill.
Fresh milled Rice for sale in quantities to suit.
J. A. HOPPER, Prop.
Fort Street, Honolulu.
CHAS. HUSTACE,
LINCOLN BLOCK, - - KING STREET,
Between Fort and Alaiea Streets.
DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions
Fresh California Roll Butter and Island Butter always on hand.
Fresh Goods received by every Steamer from San Francisco.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BY AUTHORITY.

HUGH GUNN has this day been appointed member of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the City of Honolulu, vice JAS. H. BOYD, resigned.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Sept. 5th, 1893. 137-11

SALE OF TENANCY AT WILL OF THE STORE ON KING STREET AND ADJOINING THE CHINESE THEATRE.
On Saturday, September 30, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at Public Auction the Tenancy at Will of the Premises occupied as a Store on King Street on the Waikiki side of and adjoining the Chinese Theatre, Honolulu, Oahu.

Terms.—Tenancy from month to month until such time as the Minister of the Interior may wish to terminate the same by giving 30 days notice.
Upset price \$10.00 per month payable monthly in advance.
(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 31, 1893. 134-31

IRRIGATION NOTICE.
Owing to the drought and scarcity of water, the irrigation hours are hereby suspended until further notice.
All persons regarding the above notice are liable to have their privileges cut off without further notice.
ANDREW BROWN,
Superintendent Honolulu Water Works.
Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 30, 1893. 133-11

WATER NOTICE.
Owing to the drought and scarcity of water, the residents above Judd Street are requested to collect what water they may require for household purposes before 8 o'clock A.M.
ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.
10-11

NOTICE.
From and after date all bills against the Board of Health must be made in duplicate.
CHAS. WILCOX,
Sec'y Board of Health.
Office Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I., August 31, 1893. 133-31

SALE OF LEASE OF GOVERNMENT LAND ADJOINING POHAKUHAU, HAMAKUA, HAWAII.
On Thursday, September 28, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of a piece of Government Land adjoining Pohakuhaku, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 80 acres, more or less.
Terms.—Lease for 10 years.
Upset price \$50 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 29, 1893. 132-31

The Palace Ice Cream Parlors,
HOTEL STREET, HONOLULU.
Ice Cream, Sherbets,
Ice Cream Soda
A Choice Assortment of
French & Plain Mixed Candies
Coffee, Tea or Chocolate with Sandwiches, served at all hours.
65 1/2 MRS. ATWOOD, Proprietress.

SEWING MACHINES
Call in and examine the
NEW BUTTONHOLE MACHINE
And our new stock of
Fine Singer Sewing Machines.
B. BERGENSEN,
GENERAL AGENT.
Bethel Street, Honolulu, Damon Block.
Repairing Done.

Hawaiian Wine Co.
FRANK BROWN, MANAGER,
28 and 30 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
70 1/2
CHAS. F. PETERSON.
Typewriter, Conveyancer and
Notary Public.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. H. LOHEIDE,
Sign & Ornamental Painter
BELL TELEPHONE 137.
All Orders Promptly Attended to
62 1/2

Hard Times Mean Close Prices
To House Keepers.
If you are in need of any New or Second-hand FURNITURE, RUGS, STOVES, SEWING MACHINES, Etc., call at the
I X L
Furniture & Commission House,
Corner Nuuanu and King streets.
18 1/2
BEAVER SALOON.
Fort Street, - opposite Wilder & Co's
H. J. NOLTE, PROPRIETOR.
First-class Lunches Served with Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk.
Smokers' Requisites a Specialty.
Open from 3 a.m. till 10 p.m.

General Advertisements.

MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY

A Big Week!

That's what it is at King Bros' Art Emporium, a big week for the house, and a bigger week for buyers of everything in their line. This week they have an especially fine display of pictures, artists' supplies, mirrors, photograph and auto-graph albums, wall brackets and easels, plush fancy goods and novelties, the latest styles of mouldings for framing and cornices, a full line of window pole cornices, etc. Now is the time to have portraits enlarged in crayon or india ink by first class artists at lowest rates.

King Bros.

HOTEL STREET
113-11

Aim at the Drake

And you are bound to hit some of the ducks. This is precisely the same with

Wampole's Tasteless Preparation

Cod Liver Oil.

It aims to cure Consumption, Hits the Mark, too, and it most effectually breaks up Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung troubles that cause this disease.

It is natural logic to conclude that if WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL has power to prevent Consumption, it surely is able to cure these lesser emergencies.

This vigor-making, fat producing preparation is Absolutely Tasteless, in so far as Cod Liver Oil is concerned. All you notice is a delightful flavor of Wild Cherry and Anise.

But the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is there all the same. It is a great blood enricher. Best of all it is a natural food that in its stomachic effects, actually assists its own assimilation.

In Pulmonary or Bronchial troubles it is unequalled. No one doubts the value of Cod Liver Oil, but not every one is able to take it.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION removes the nauseous objection and actually makes Cod Liver Oil palatable.

KEPT IN STOCK AND SOLD BY
HOLLISTER & Co.
Druggists.
109 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

The Central Market.
Always have on hand choice Beef, Mutton, Veal and Poultry. We make Sausages a specialty. Give us a trial and be convinced. We have the best. Our Corned Beef is o the very best.
WESTBROOK & GARES,
Proprietors.
Both Telephones 104. 98-11

Club Stables Co.
S. F. GRAHAM, MANAGER.
FORT STREET, BETWEEN HOTEL AND BERETANIA.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 477.
Connected with Hack Stand
Corner King and Bethel Sts.
BOTH TELEPHONES, No. 113

General Advertisements.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions and Feed
EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.
New Goods received by every Packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
Island Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Post Office Box No. 145. Telephone No. 92.

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Offers Insurance on all the Popular Plans, viz:
Ordinary Life Plan, Endowment Plan, Semi-Tontine Plan, Free Tontine Plan, Indemnity Bond Plan (Coupon Bond at maturity, if desired), Endowment Bond Plan (5% guaranteed)

Tontine Instalment Plan (NEW, CHEAP AND ATTRACTIVE), Joint Life Risks, Partnership Insurance, Children's Endowments, Annuities, Term Insurance, etc., etc. etc.
It will cost you nothing to call at the office of the undersigned, and make further inquiries. Should you conclude to insure, it will be money in your pocket.

Bruce & A. J. Cartwright,
Managers for the Hawaiian Islands EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of U.S.

The Hawaiian News Co. Ld

STATIONERS,
News and Music Dealers,
25 AND 27 MERCHANT STREET, KEEP ON HAND
A Superior Assortment of Goods—Blank Books, all kinds; Memorandum Books, in great variety
PIANOS, GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
Sheet Music—Subscriptions Received for any Periodical Published.
AGENTS FOR
Klinkner's Red Rubber Stamp and Yost Type Writer.

ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL.

PETER HIGH, - - - Proprietor.
OFFICE AND MILL,
On Alaiea and Richards near Queen Street, Honolulu, H.I.

MOULDINGS,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Screens, Frames, Etc.
TURNED AND SAWED WORK.
Prompt attention to all orders.
TELEPHONES:
Mutual 55. Bell 498.

New Furniture Store,

ROBINSON BLOCK.
Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu Sts.
Is now opened for business, and has in stock the finest assortment of
ANTIQUE OAK BED ROOM SETS,
CHIFFONNIERS, SIDEBORDS,
EXTENSION TABLES, Etc.
ALSO a fine assortment of
Reed and Rattan Furniture.
UPHOLSTERY.
Fine Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Straw Mattresses; Live Geese Feathers and Silk Filling for Pillows. Special attention called to our latest style of WIRE MATTRESSES, the best and cheapest ever brought to this country. Fine Lounge and Sofa Beds, at San Francisco prices. Complete assortment of Baby Carriages, Cribs, Cradles, and High Chairs.
Cornice Poles in Wood or Brass Trimmings.
We make a specialty of Laying Mattings and Interior decorating.
Furniture and Mattresses Repaired by First-Class Workmen.
Cabinet Making in all its Branches.
A trial is solicited. Lowest Prices Prevail.
ORDWAY & PORTER,
Robinson Block, Hotel Street.
91 1/2 BELL, 525. TELEPHONES. MUTUAL 645.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS' Hats and Bonnets.

Immense Variety at
N. S. SACHS,
104 Fort Street - - Honolulu.

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC HATS, all colors, 60 cents and upwards; Lace-trimmed MULL HATS, in delicate shades, from \$1.75 upwards.
CHILDREN'S SILK HATS, POKES AND BONNETS.
CHILDREN'S LACE HATS AND LEOPARD FLATS.
INFANTS' LACE BONNETS, Infants' Muslin BONNETS from 50 cents and upwards.
SUN BONNETS in great variety at 25 cents and upwards.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, neatly made at 50, 75 cents and upwards.
CHILDREN'S Silk and Cashmere COATS and WRAPS. Infants' Complete outfits.

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